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## *New* TECO TERMITE SHIELDS PROTECT ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS

06/18/1949

In areas where subterranean Termites are a problem, use scientifically designed and correctly manufactured TECO BUILT-IN TERMITE SHIELDS . . Available for all types of construction . . . . .

**TIMBER ENGINEERING COMPANY**  
1337 CONNECTICUT AVENUE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

# PREVENT SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE DAMAGE WITH SCIENTIFICALLY DESIGNED AND CORRECTLY MANUFACTURED TECO TERMITE SHIELDS

Termite shields, scientifically designed and correctly manufactured, offer the architect and builder the most efficient means for preventing subterranean termite entry into buildings. Authorities agree that, in areas where termites are a problem and inspection and proper construction cannot be relied upon, satisfactory control of these insects and prevention of damage by them to a structure and its contents may be had with the proper installation of adequately designed metal shields.

## SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE HABITS

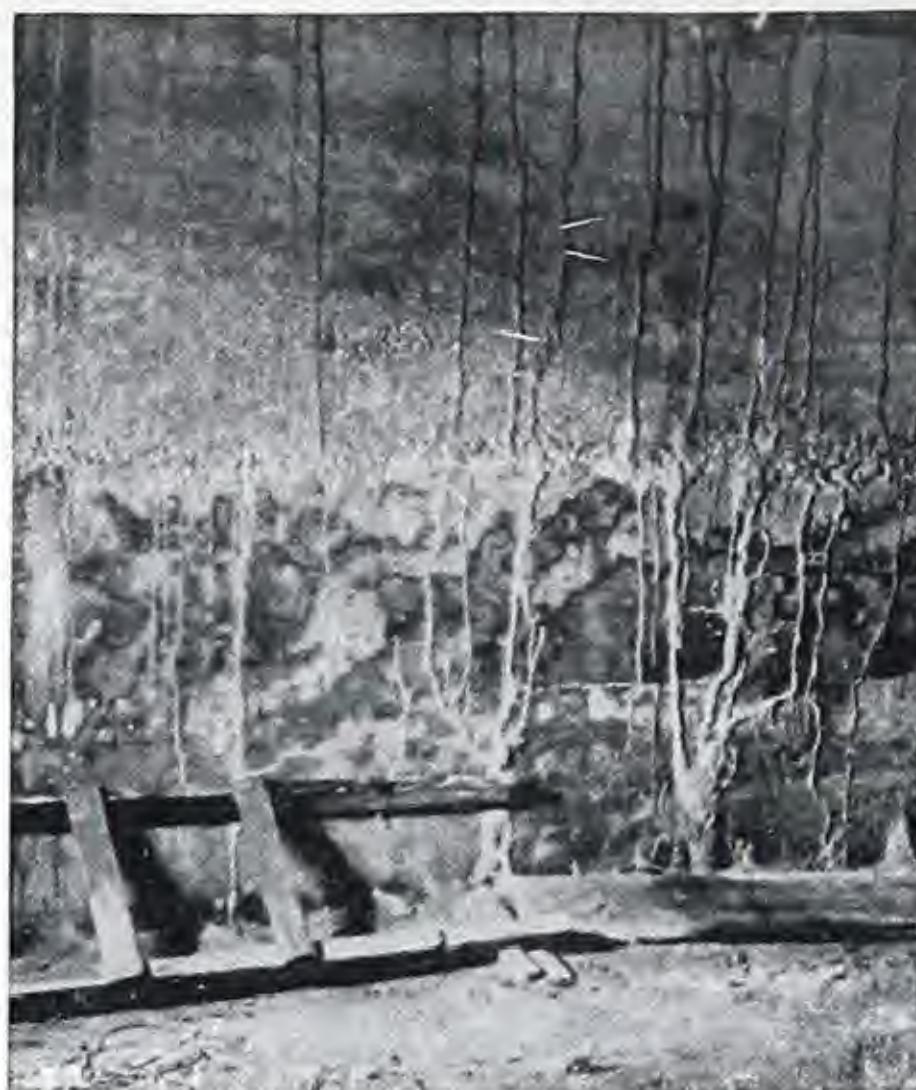
Subterranean Termites, or "white ants," live in underground colonies. At certain seasons, usually spring or fall, but varying with the species and the locality, the winged, sexual individuals migrate from the parent nests to form new colonies. These swarming or flying termites do not attack wood or other articles. The descendants of these winged migrants, the workers—cream colored "white ants"—are the destructive members of the colony. They are blind, shun the light and conceal themselves in their shelter tubes built on the surface of a material, or in runways tunneled through a material. These passageways form a means for termites to reach their food supply when it is not in contact with the ground.

All cellulose materials and many others may be eaten or attacked by termites. The use of treated wood, concrete, brick, steel, or tile, does not of itself insure against these insects entering a structure. It is the *method* of construction that offers an effective safeguard against termites.

In order to live, termites must have moisture. The home of the termite is in the ground where it finds an unfailing source of moisture and shelter. *Obstruct the ground contact and you stop the termite.* This is readily accomplished by termite shields installed in the foundations.

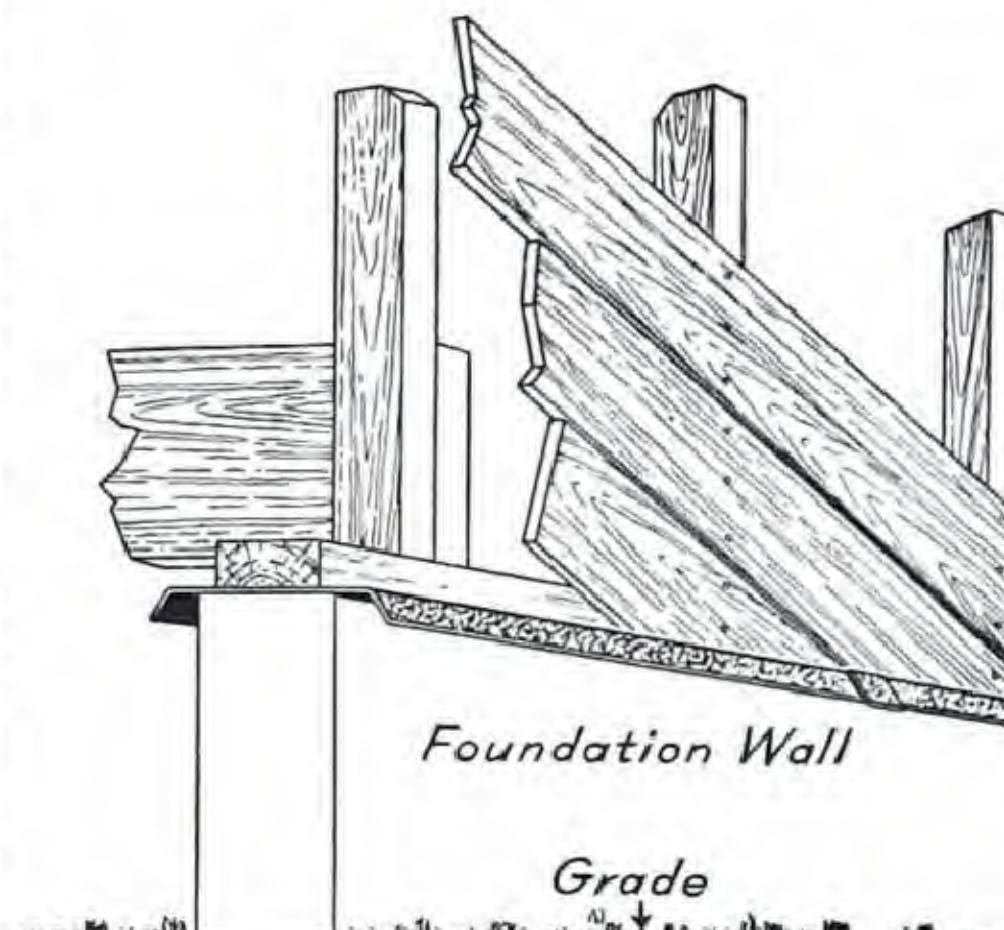
Termites are not brought into a building in either new or old lumber.

Lumber used in buildings properly constructed is in no danger of being damaged by termites.



Termite Shelter Tubes Built on Surface of Concrete Wall

(Photograph courtesy U. S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine)



Above:  
Termite Shields on Top of Foundation Walls Prevent Entry of Subterranean Termites to Superstructure

## CORRECT SHIELDS PROPERLY INSTALLED ARE ECONOMICAL INSURANCE AGAINST TERMITE ATTACK

Years of research and service records have proven that termite shields, to be effective, should consist of a rust-resisting metal shield firmly inserted and pointed into a masonry joint, or placed under the sill. The shield should project horizontally at least 2 in. beyond the face of the wall, and then an additional 2 in. turned downward at an angle of 45°. All joints should be "termite-tight."

Pan type metal shields which extend across the entire width of masonry foundation walls or piers should be used when each face is not exposed to easy and frequent inspection, as under a house, behind heavy shrubbery, etc.

When one face of masonry wall is open to frequent inspection, a strip type shield on the face of the unexposed wall may be used when foundation wall is solid or cellular wall is well capped.

Termite shields thus installed, at a small cost, will provide a constant protection against termite attack.

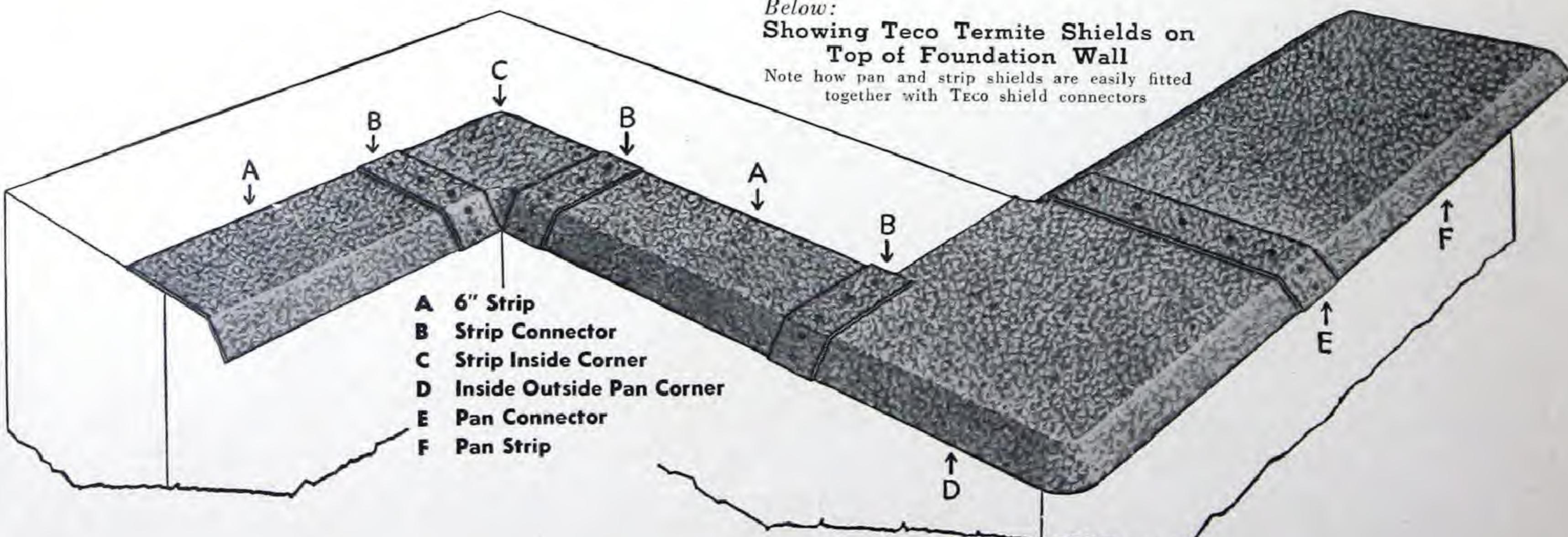
## IMPORTANCE OF PROPER MANUFACTURE AND INSTALLATION

Neat appearing and successful termite protection is largely dependent upon proper manufacture and installation of shields. Shields that are of odd sizes, with wavy edges, and which are improperly installed, are unsightly. Lapped shield joints only are worthless—soldered joints, except in special cases, are unreliable. Adequate projection of shield beyond wall or pier is most important.

Die-pressed TECO termite shields, when installed according to directions, will meet the most exacting specifications, and the requirements of Building Codes. TECO termite shields meet the requirements of the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Below: Showing Teco Termite Shields on Top of Foundation Wall

Note how pan and strip shields are easily fitted together with Teco shield connectors



## FEATURES OF TECO SHIELDS

All TECO shields are precision manufactured by die-press methods which insure uniformity of size. Standard sizes and shapes are illustrated below.

To provide long life, shields are made of 26-gage, copper-bearing, corrosion-resistant steel, zinc-coated by the hot-dipped process. Shields made of 16-oz. copper are available on special order only.

With the TECO shield connector, strip and pan shields are inter-connectable and interchangeable—quickly and economically assembled. Special joints and details are easily made. Little labor on the job is required with TECO shields. Strip shields can be used on walls of any width. Pan strips are for walls of 8-in. width or less.

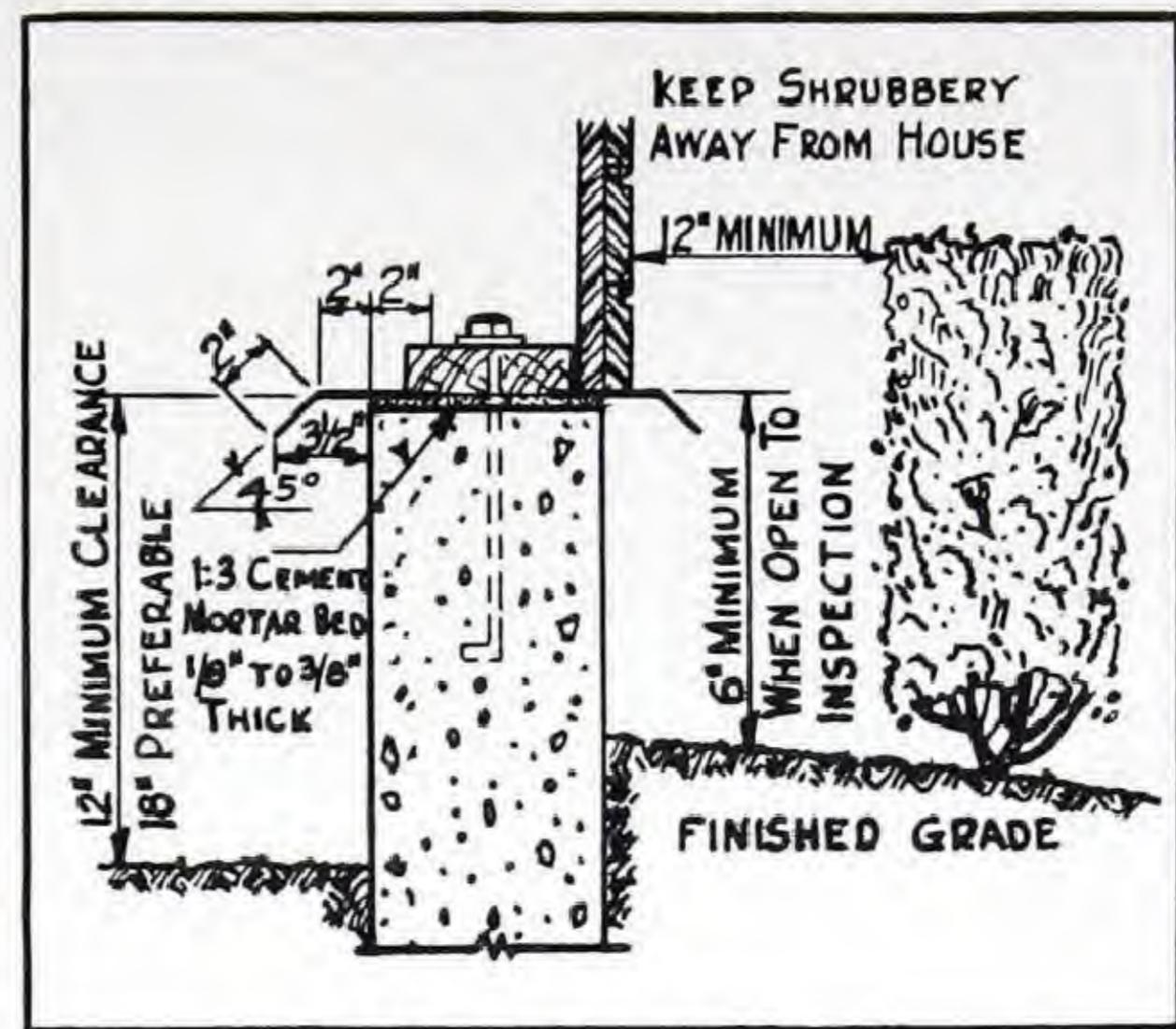
The TECO patented shield connector makes tight joints between lengths of shields simple and easy without the need of tools. Broken joints due to expansion and contraction of metal are eliminated. TECO's "Wall-Line Guide" feature guarantees easy and exact placing of shields on walls or piers.

## ADVANTAGES OF TECO TERMITE SHIELDS

TECO termite shields are inexpensive. With the TECO patented connector, shields go together quickly and joints remain "termite-tight." TECO shields do not have unreliable soldered connections between lengths of shields—a slip-on shield connector makes a permanent, tight joint. Job delay is eliminated. Labor of assembly and installation is very small. TECO shields look well, and because of the stiffening effect of the TECO connector, are strong, durable and rigid, with no raw and wavy edges—all curved corners are well formed, with no soldered joints.

## STANDARD PACKAGES

TECO shields are shipped in standard packages. Full directions for installing shields are enclosed in each package for the convenience of the architect and contractor.

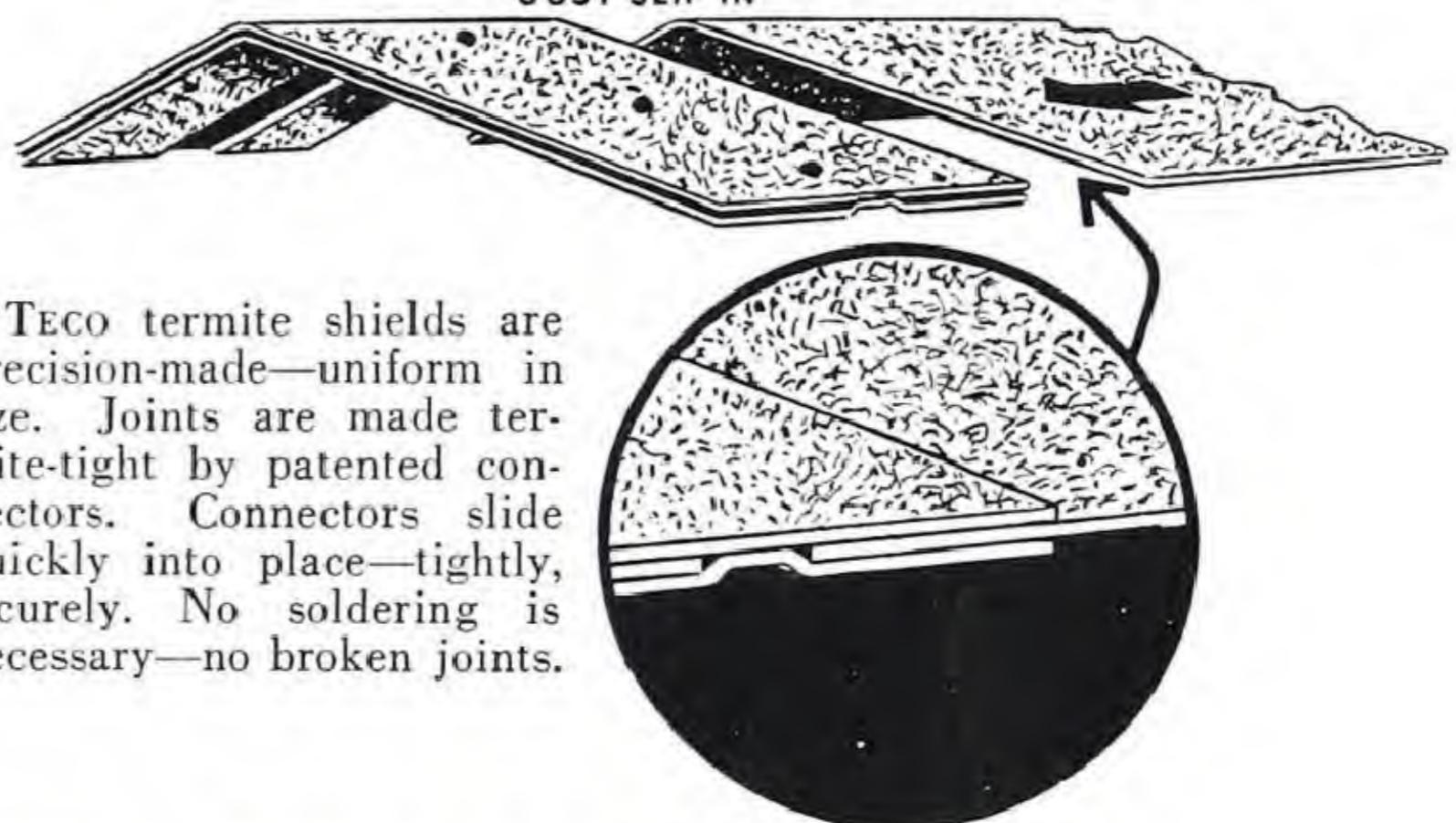


**Teco Termite Shield Capping Concrete Wall**

(2 6-in. strip shields or one pan strip shield). Horizontal extension on shield for exterior of wall not required when wall is open to occasional inspection

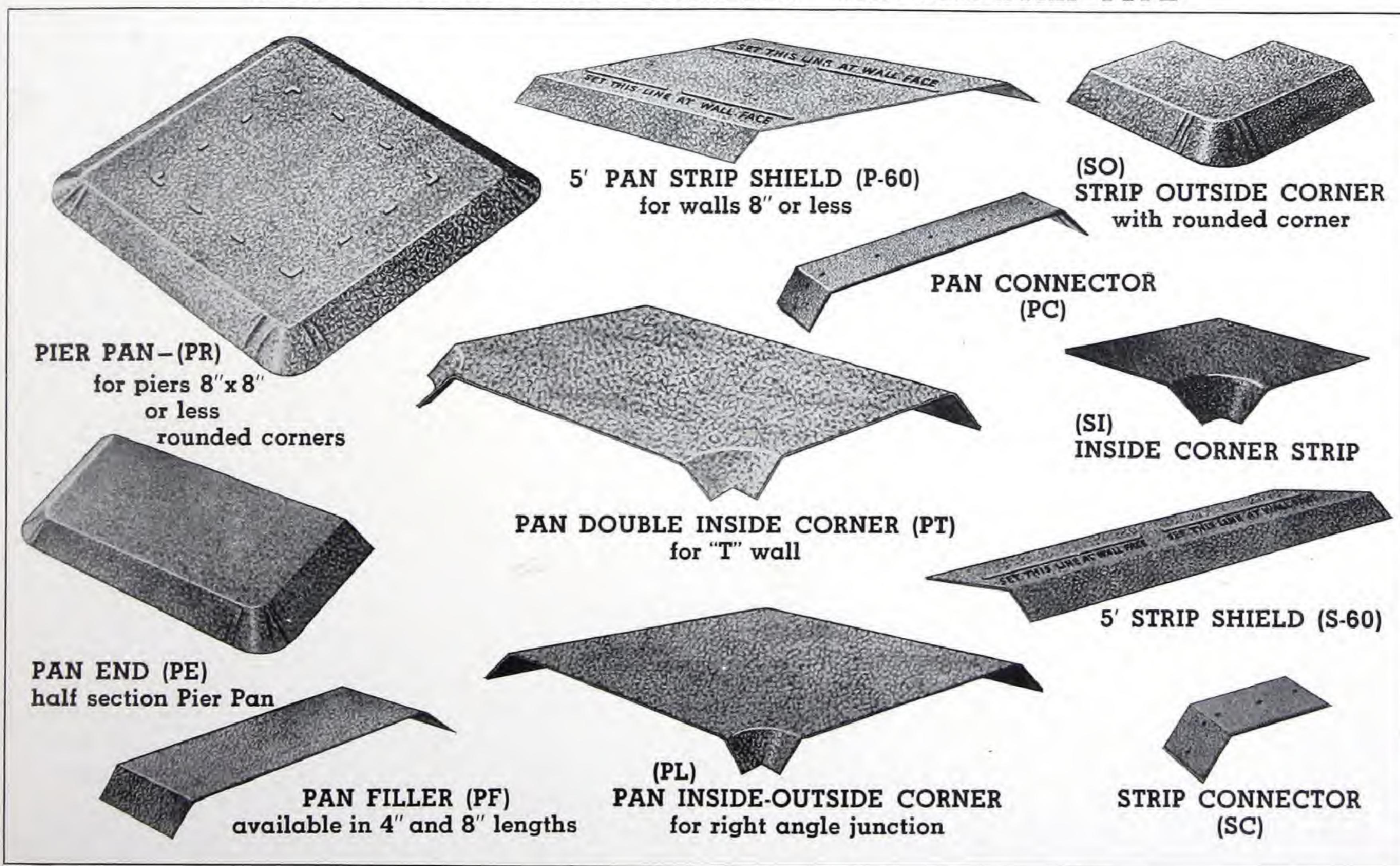
### Teco Slip-On Connector

NO SOLDERING  
JUST SLIP IN



TECO termite shields are precision-made—uniform in size. Joints are made termite-tight by patented connectors. Connectors slide quickly into place—tightly, securely. No soldering is necessary—no broken joints.

## TECO STANDARD TERMITE SHIELDS—PAN AND STRIP TYPE



# YOUR *Specification* FOR TECO METAL TERMITE SHIELDS

**Material**—At top of all foundation walls and piers, or inserted in walls not less than . . . . inches (note: 12-in. minimum, 18-in. recommended) above the surface of ground, and elsewhere at steps, terraces, porches, chimneys and flues, etc., as indicated by plans and details, there shall be installed TECO metal termite shields of 26-gage, copper-bearing, corrosion-resistant steel, zinc-coated by the hot-dipped process, as manufactured by the TIMBER ENGINEERING COMPANY. Unless otherwise shown or detailed, all shields shall be of the "pan" type, which covers the wall completely, or of the 6-in. strip, as called for by the plans, having not less than 2-in. horizontal projection from the face of the wall, plus an additional 2-in. projecting downward at an angle of 45°. All joints between parts and pieces of the shields shall be made with TECO shield connectors, unless otherwise noted.

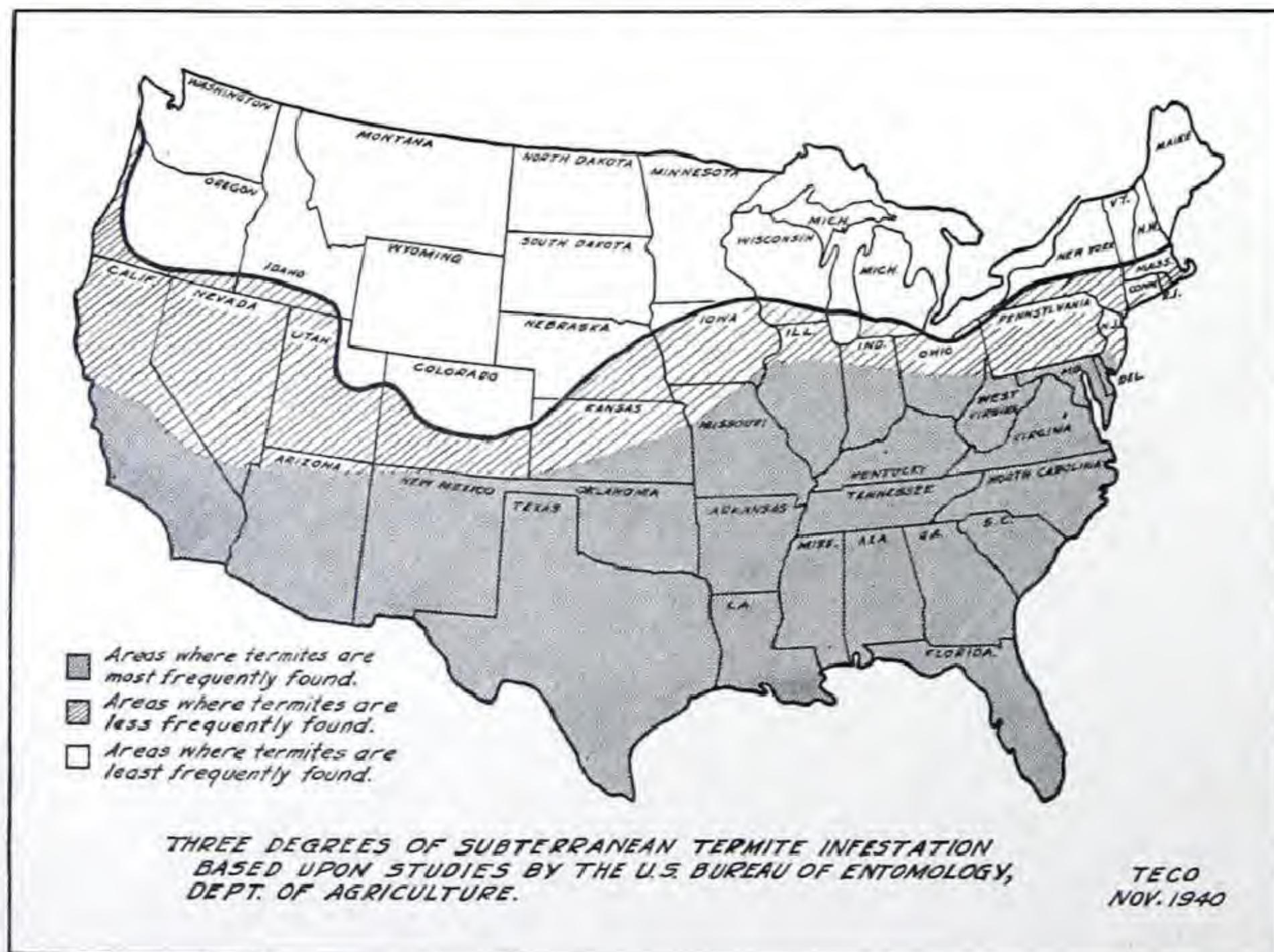
**Installation**—(A) Shields shall be set on walls simultaneously with the sill in a cement mortar bed at least  $\frac{1}{8}$ -in. thick in case of frame construction,

or shall be properly wedged and pointed into a slot, joint, or recess in the masonry wall.

(B) Bedding or pointing mortar shall be 1:3 Portland cement and sand to which may be added *not more* than 15%, by volume, of hydrated or slaked lime. Holes for sill and anchor bolts shall be cut or punched to fit location of bolt and shall be not over  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. larger in diameter than the bolt. Care should be taken to insure a good bed of mortar at the bolt, to be squeezed up through the hole and around the bolt as a seal when sill or beam is set.

(C) Where soldering is found necessary, it shall be done preferably on the top side of the shield. Where soldering on under side is unavoidable, care shall be taken to make smooth joints without excess solder. Shields shall not be painted on the under side of the part extending from the wall. If the upper side is painted, care shall be taken to wipe off excess paint from the edge of shield. Clean off all mortar from both under and upper surfaces of shield after erection or pointing of joints.

## AREAS OF SUBTERRANEAN TERMITE INFESTATION IN THE UNITED STATES



Printed in U. S. A.  
100M-12-40

GET THIS BOOKLET



A twelve-page descriptive bulletin telling the true story about the termite problem. Write to TIMBER ENGINEERING COMPANY for your free copy.